30 ALCOVE Partners

BELGIUM	Fondation Roi Baudouin
CYPRUS	Ministry of Health, Mental Health Services
CZECH REPUBLIC	Ceska alzheimerovska spolecnost
FINLAND	Terveyden ja hyvinvoinnin laitos
FRANCE	Haute Autorité de Santé Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris, Espace Ethique Institut Nationale de la Santé et de la Recherche Medicale
GREECE	Athens Association of Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders
HUNGARY	Szegedi Tudományegyetem
ITALY	Instituto Superiore di Sanitá Ministerio de lla Salute Universitá degli Studi di Brescia.
LATVIA	Psihiatrijas un narkolog´ijas centrs.
LITHUANIA	Lithuanian University of Health Sciences Lietuvos Respublikos Sveikatos Apsaugos Ministerija Vilniaus universiteto Medicinos fakulteto.
LUXEMBOURG	Ministère de la Santé Ministère de la Famillie et de l'Intégration
MALTA	Ministeru tas-Sahha, l-Anzjani u l-kura fil Kommunita
NETHERLANDS	Ministry of Health Welfare and Sport
NORWAY	Ministry of Health and Care Services
PORTUGAL	Coordenaçao Nacional de Saúde Mental - Alto Commissariado para a Saúde - Ministério da Saúde
SLOVAKIA	Slovenska Akademia Vied – Neuroimmunologicky Ustav Ministerstvo skolstva Slovenskej Republiky
SPAIN	Fundacion Vasca de Innovación e Investigacion Sanitarias Instituto de Salud Carlos III Spanish Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equity
SWEDEN	Karolinska Institutet
UNITED KINGDOM	Department of Health University of Sterling, Dementia, Services Development Centre

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ALzheimer COoperative Valuation in Europe

ALCOVE is Coordinated by France (HAS)

Evaluated by Slovakia (NIU SAV)
(Monitoring and evaluation of ALCOVE and its impact)

Disseminated by Spain (ISCIII)
(Translation and dissemination of the scientific evidence coming from ALCOVE)

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ALzheimer COoperative Valuation in Europe

ALCOVE aims to improve knowledge on dementia and its consequences and to promote the exchange of information to preserve health, quality of life, autonomy and dignity of people living with dementia and their carers in EU Member States.

Executive Agency for Health and Consumers

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The Issue

The last 50 years in Europe have seen a dramatic increase in healthy life expectancy. However, this period has also seen a corresponding elevation in diseases linked to aging such as dementia.
More than 7 million Europeans are directly affected by dementia, the most common form being Alzheimer's disease which is characterised by progressive memory and cognitive problems as well as the occurrence of disturbing behaviour disorders.
Alzheimer's disease and other dementia are public health priorities in EU Member States due to their prevalence, cost and profound impact on society.

The current absence of curative treatment for Alzheimer's disease does not translate to an absence of care. Today in Europe citizens and health professionals are mobilized to provide better care and services all along the progression of Alzheimer's disease, from early diagnosis to home or institutionalised care.
ALCOVE aims to improve knowledge on this disease and its consequences and to reflect together on the best means of preserving quality of life, autonomy and the rights of people living with dementia.

The Main Expected Result

ALCOVE will contribute to the wellbeing of persons with dementia, by improving knowledge and developing preventive and care recommendations to facilitate policy and health care decision making in European countries.

The Instrument

The **AL**zheimer's **CO**operative **V**aluation in **E**urope (ALCOVE) is a Joint Action co-financed by the European Commission and comprised of 30 partners from 19 EU Member States.

ALCOVE aims to capitalise on the work conducted during previous European studies, such as Euro Code, Memento, Ictus, Descripa, etc. and through other networks such as the Joint Programming on Neurodegenerative Diseases (JNPD), European Alzheimer Disease Consortium (EADC), European Dementia Consensus Network (Edcon), Early detection and timely Intervention in DEMentia (Interdem), and Alzheimer Europe.

3 Main Outputs Expected

1 Establish a sustainable European network for the exchange of experiences and knowledge at the level of health care institutions in order to improve quality of care and services.

2 Inform and advise decision-makers, health care professionals, care givers and citizens in general through convergent recommendations in terms of health policy.

3 Reduce the risks associated with psychotropic drugs, with a common focus on the use of psychotropic drugs, in particular antipsychotics, in this population, as a common ground for the 4 core questions and as a guide to support the implementation of good practices in the field of risk prevention.

4 Core Questions

How to improve data for better knowledge about dementia prevalence?
Led by Italy (ISS) with participation from Finland (THL), France (INSERM), Greece (AAADRD), Italy (MINSAL) and Sweden (KI), this group aims to assess available epidemiological studies on dementia and to define best criteria for them in order to improve epidemiological data collection.

How to improve access to dementia diagnosis as early as possible?
Led by the UK (DH) with participation from Greece (AAADRD), Latvia (RPNC), Lithuania (LUHS), the Slovak Republic (NIU SAV), Spain (BIOEF) and Sweden (KI), this group will address diagnosis through the assessment of: (i) national recommendations; (ii) health care systems for early diagnosis of dementia; (iii) the implementation of such recommendations and systems.

How to improve care for people living with dementia and particularly those with behavioural disorders?
Led by Finland (THL) with participation from Belgium (KBF), France (HAS), Greece (AAADRD), Italy (MINSAL, UNIBS), Spain (BIOEF) and Sweden (KI), this group will assess existing practices in home and institutionalised care and in training provided to carers and health professionals.

How to improve the rights of people with dementia, particularly with respect to advance declarations of will?
Led by Belgium (KBF) with participation from Finland (THL) and France (EEAPHP), this group will examine the issue of autonomy and dignity of people with dementia from an ethical and legal perspective.